

CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Received up to 15th November, 1879.

POLITICAL.

THE *Oudh Akhbár* of the 15th November states that as

Circulation,
719 copies.

The recall of Count Schouvaloff from London.

the telegraphic message, which was lately received from London about the recall of the Russian ambassador

from England, was very brief and gave no reason for his recall, the news excited great suspicion in the mind of the public. It was interpreted in different ways by our Anglo-Indian contemporaries. It was generally believed that the recall was a sign of the critical state of relations between England and Russia. But we were of opinion that it was not right to jump at this conclusion until fuller information was received. It appears from Reuter's St. Petersburg telegram of the 11th November that Russia has not withdrawn her Embassy from London, but that Count Schouvaloff has resigned and Prince Lobanoff, the Russian ambassador at Constantinople, has been appointed in his place. Although this telegram has removed the suspicion which the former message excited, the change of the Russian Envoy at London

is not without cause. Count Schouvaloff was well acquainted with the power and resources of England, and was always anxious to maintain friendly relations between Russia and England. It was simply through his exertions that war, which was imminent between the two countries at the time of the late Russo-Turkish war, was averted. Prince Lobanoff holds very different views. When he was at Constantinople he always tried to increase Russian influence there and to diminish English influence. His transfer from Constantinople to London is indicative of the fact that Russia is about to discuss some important political question with England. The Berlin treaty settled all disputes in Europe between the two powers, and, therefore, to our thinking, Russia now wishes to open the Central Asian question. She will probably urge her claims to the possession of Balkh, Badakhshan, and some other places. It will be remembered that when Sher Ali Khan occupied Badakhshan, Prince Gortshchakoff declared that Russia wished to annex that province to its territories, and would not allow the Amir to occupy it. The interference of the British Government, however, enabled him to occupy it. If Russia again foolishly urges her claims to it, we hope the British Government will not only disprove her claims, but also avail itself of the occasion to fix a limit to Russian conquests in Central Asia. Russia is jealous of the success of our Kabul expedition and of the establishment of our influence in Afghanistan, as appears from the tone of the Russian press.

Circulation,
630 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur* of the 8th November publishes a long article, communicated by Munshi Jamma Prasad, manager of the Ludhiana Hindu school, on Afghan politics. The writer does not approve of the annexation of Afghanistan, on the ground that the Afghans are a barbarous and lawless people, and that the cost of administration would be a heavy drain on the Indian revenues. He argues that Prince Shahpur, of the Durani family at Ludhiana, should be placed on the throne of Kabul.

The family is held in great respect by the Afghans, and is loyally attached to the British Government.

The *Akhbari Alam* of the 8th November quotes an extract from the *English Mail* to the effect

Afghan politics.

that Russian troops have occupied Vars, a small state subject to the Amir of Kabul, and can reach Herat in forty days from that place if they meet with no obstacle on the way, and remarks that if this news is true, the British troops should immediately occupy Herat.

The *Anjuman Panjab* of the 7th November, in regard to

The payment of the cost of the Afghan war.

the question of the payment of the cost of the present Kabul campaign,

remarks that India can ill-afford to pay the cost. The levy of the license tax presses hard upon the people. Moreover, they are suffering severely from high prices and sickness. There seems to be no reason why the cost should not be realised from Afghanistan. The British officers at Kabul should try to find out the accumulated treasures of the Amir. It appears from an Anglo-Indian paper that Sir Frederick Roberts has lately unearthed a large amount of treasure, which Yakub Khan took from Abdulla Jan's mother and buried underground. The arrears of revenue due by the provincial governors to the Amir should be realised from them. The money obtained in this way would be sufficient to defray a large portion of the expenses of the war, and the remainder of the expenses might be realised from Afghanistan by annual instalments.

The same paper states that it appears from the telegram

The assumption of the administration of Afghanistan by Sir Frederick Roberts.

of the 30th October that Yakub Khan has resigned the Amirship, and that consequently Sir Frederick Roberts

has taken the administration of the country into his hands. The Amir's resignation is another proof of the fact that the repeated misfortunes to which he has been exposed have affected his intellect and rendered him incapable of ruling, as

Circulation,
100 copies.

Circulation,
408 copies.

we lately stated. He has been placed under strict surveillance, which shows that the Government doubts his innocence, and suspects that he may try to fly from Kabul. He told Sir Frederick Roberts that he would rather be a grass-cutter in the British camp than be the Amir of Kabul, but still it is probable that his grief may induce him to attempt to escape. Sir Frederick Roberts has confirmed Sher Ali Khan, the Governor of Kandahar, in his appointment, until the Government of India decides what permanent arrangements should be made for the government of Afghanistan. This is undoubtedly a good policy. We hope that he will confirm all other Afghan officers in their appointments in the same way. The late proceedings of the British officers at Kabul are indicative of the fact that the Government means to occupy Afghanistan for good.

The same paper, in regard to the question as to whether Where should Yakub Khan should be kept in India Khan be kept in future? or England in future, remarks that he should be kept at Kabul for the next one and a half or two months. His immediate removal from Kabul is calculated to excite doubts and fears in the minds of the Afghan chiefs and sardars. In the meantime peace should be restored in the country, and all fear and anxiety removed from the minds of the people. Yakub Khan may then be removed to Lahore. He should by no means be sent to London for one year at least. If he was not implicated in the massacre of the Kabul Embassy, a suitable pension should be granted to him.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
650 copies.

A correspondent of the *Aftabi Panjab* of the 10th November states that the charges brought against the Maharaja of Kashmir and his officers by the correspondent of the

Naiar-i-Azam, in regard to the famine administration (*vide* the *Selections* for the week ending the 1st November, 1879, page 850) are based on false rumours spread by evil-minded persons. Is the Maharaja so careless that his officers should have had

the courage to sink vessels filled with famine-stricken persons in the lake? Moreover, is it conceivable that they should have committed such a barbarous act? One or two dishonest officials may have mixed dust with grain; but it does not follow from this that all the officials are dishonest. The Maharaja has spared no pains to relieve the distress of the people. When public subscriptions were raised for their relief, he contributed a large sum towards the fund out of his own pocket. He has imported lakhs of maunds of grain from the Panjab, and distributed it gratis among the poor. What more could he do? It is alleged that the Musalmans are oppressed in Kashmir through religious prejudice. Did not the religious prejudice on the part of the officials, about which we hear so much at present, exist before the outbreak of the famine? If it did, why was no complaint hitherto made about it? It will be remembered that, in spite of all the efforts of the Government, thousands of men perished from famine in Madras, but no one would be justified in taking the Government to task for this heavy mortality. The same is the case with Kashmir. It is unjust to deprecate that State for the inevitable loss of life from famine. The Musalmans should be ashamed to charge the Hindus with religious prejudice. The Hindus established many poor houses in the Panjab for the relief of the famine stricken Kashmiris, but not a single poor-house was established by the Musalmans.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Shola-i-Tür* of the 11th November refers to the prevalence of fever in the Cawnpore district, and urges that on such occasions of sickness additional native doctors should be deputed in the interior of districts to distribute medicine among the peasants, because many persons become so weak through illness that they cannot go to distant dispensaries. Moreover, the writer complains that many cultivators are not able to reap the ripened kharif crops or to sow the fields through illness. There

Circulation,
250 copies.

is a great scarcity of labour. The landlords will not be able to realise rent from their tenants, and the Government should take this matter into its favourable consideration, and postpone the realisation of the revenue instalments for November and December as long as possible.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* of the 13th November states that Mir Imdad Ali, C. S. I., Deputy Collector, Moradabad, lately offered a sword to the Government with the

request that it should be bestowed upon that person who may be considered to have exhibited the greatest courage in the Kabul war. The Government has kindly accepted this offer. Imdad Ali rendered important services to Government during the mutiny of 1857. Although he is seventy or eighty years old, he is in the full possession of his senses, and performs his duties satisfactorily. In recognition of his services during the mutiny, the Government should promote him to some higher office. If the governorship of Jallalabad, Kandahar, or any other place in Afghanistan falls vacant, he should be appointed to it.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The Accountant-General's Office, Allahabad.

The *Samáchár Sár* (the Bengali paper of Allahabad) of the 8th November (received on the 9th idem) complains that only Eurasians have been appointed to the posts which lately became vacant in the Accountant-General's Office, Allahabad, and that no promotion has been given to the deserving native clerks, which is a source of great discouragement to them. The writer hopes that Mr. Atkinson will reconsider the matter, and do them justice.

The same paper states: When our magistrate, Mr. Markham, has nothing to do, he directs his attention towards the editors of the local vernacular newspapers and advises the local Government to punish them. But fortunately the magistrates in Bengal make a better use of their time, and are not

The proposal to make the support of parents compulsory on the part of the son.

accustomed to parade their authority in such matters. The writer then refers to the fact that a magistrate in Bengal has submitted a memorandum to the Bengal Government to the effect that as the Indian Penal Code (*sic*) makes it compulsory on the part of a man to give a subsistence allowance to his wife and his illegitimate children if he expels them from his house, provision should be made in the new Penal Code rendering the support of old parents compulsory on the part of undutiful sons, who ungratefully desert them in their old age. The writer approves of this proposal, and remarks that it is opportune and in accordance with the public feeling. If some Eurasians, Brahmos, and avaricious Banias do not approve of it, there is no help for it.

The *Dabir-i-Hind* of the 15th November publishes an article on the alleged grievances of hospital assistants, communicated by an hospital assistant, in which the writer refers to the alleged grievances of hospital assistants. Since his arrival in India, Lord Lytton has evinced a deep interest in the welfare of the people and all classes of the public servants. But it is to be regretted that His Lordship has not yet paid sufficient attention to the condition of hospital assistants. Last year the Government of India passed a resolution sanctioning travelling allowance to hospital assistants at the rate of two annas a mile when going to pass an examination. Moreover, it separated the military hospital assistants from the civil hospital assistants, and sanctioned the grant of extra allowance to them when they should be required to do any work in addition to their own duties. But they have still some grievances, which are deserving of favourable consideration at the hands of the Government, and which are as follows :—

First.—The rank of hospital assistants in relation to the non-commissioned native officers in the army has not been settled. The orders that have hitherto been passed in this matter differ from each other. Sometimes the hospital assistants are ranked with jamadars, and sometimes they are placed below them. To our thinking passed medical pupils,

Circulation,
250 copies.

whose pay is Rs. 16, should be ranked with havildars; hospital assistants of the third class, whose pay is Rs. 25, with havildars-major; those of the second class, whose pay is Rs. 40, with jamadars, and those of the first class with subadars.

Secondly.—The difference of pay between the European apothecaries and native hospital assistants is very great, which is a source of great discouragement to the latter. The maximum pay of the former is Rs. 450, and that of the latter only Rs. 60. Both the apothecaries and hospital assistants have to pass the same examination, the only difference is that the former pass it in English and the latter in Urdu. Even those hospital assistants who are well acquainted with English cannot get more than Rs. 60 a month.

Thirdly.—There seems to be no reason why hospital assistants should not be eligible to the office of assistant surgeon. It is well known that many muharrirs have been gradually promoted to deputy collectorship and subordinate judgeship. Then why should poor hospital assistants come to a dead lock when they have reached the first class? As regards their professional abilities, it should be observed that they are placed in independent charge of dispensaries, while assistant surgeons have generally to work under the close supervision of civil surgeons. The first class hospital assistants should be eligible to the office of assistant surgeon, after passing a prescribed examination. This hope of promotion will be a great encouragement to them. This measure also recommends itself on economical grounds. If it is adopted, the Government would be able to abolish the schools which have been established for the instruction of assistant surgeons.

Fourthly.—The title of hospital assistant is looked down upon with contempt by the public. The hospital assistants attached to the civil medical department should be called sub-assistant surgeons, and those serving under the military department native doctors.

Fifthly.—Free quarters are generally provided for hospital assistants. At those places where public buildings are not available for hospital assistants, the house rent is paid by the Government only to some of them but not to all. When the Government decided the question about the payment of house rent to apothecaries, it promised that it would settle the question about the payment of house rent to hospital assistants in future. But nothing has yet been done in the matter. House rent should be paid to all of them or to none.

The same paper refers to its article about the dismissal

The restoration of a dismissed kanungo to his appointment.

Circulation,
250 copies.

of Debi Sahai, a kanungo of Allahabad (see page 813 of the *Selections* for the week ending the 18th October,

1879), and states that he has been restored to his appointment by the commissioner of Allahabad. The writer tenders his thanks to the commissioner, and hopes that he will also take the case of the other kanungos who have been lately dismissed or suspended from duty into his favourable consideration.

The *Mitra Vilas* of the 10th November states: It is well known that since the passing of the

The rules for the guidance of press correspondents with an army in the field.

Circulation,
200 copies.

Vernacular Press Act, our Anglo-Indian contemporaries plume themselves on their liberty, and habitually

spread such false rumours as are very objectionable on political grounds. The Kabul war has aggravated the evil. Our Anglo-Indian contemporaries did not hesitate to propagate such mischievous rumours as these: that Yakub Khan's mother has advanced with six regiments of troops to encounter the British army, and is also instigating the hill tribes against us, that Sher Ali is still alive, and will shortly proceed to Kabul with the Russian troops, that the Russian troops have arrived at Kabul, that when the British troops entered Kabul, they were all shot by the Afghans, &c. In order to check this evil, the Government has lately issued some new rules for the

guidance of the press correspondents with an army in the field. We approve of the rules inasmuch as they will check the spread of false rumours, but they are so strict that no newspaper will probably send a correspondent to the seat of war. The writer also publishes a vernacular translation of the rules in question.

Circulation,
110 copies.

The *Safr-i-Hind*, Delhi, of the 13th November, in its local news column, states that Bindaprasad, pleader, who was convicted of receiving a stolen currency note and sentenced to imprisonment, could not bear the severity of imprisonment and died. The writer urges that respectable prisoners, who are sentenced to imprisonment for the first time, should be treated more leniently than habitual criminals in the jails.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Berar Samáchár* of the 9th November states that a list of the pleaders who are empowered to appear at the Court of the Resident at Haidarabad. Resident at Haidarabad has been lately published. The list altogether contains the names of ten pleaders, eight of whom are outsiders, and only two are Berar pleaders. Hitherto all Berar pleaders had the power to appear at the Resident's Court, but the publication of this list probably means that the privilege has been withdrawn from all except those mentioned in the list. If this is really the case, we hope that the Resident will reconsider the matter. If he is unwilling to allow all the Berar pleaders to appear at his Court, at all events he should enter the names of some more Berar pleaders in the list in addition to the two already specified therein.

Circulation,
475 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 10th November states that the new rules about the admission of natives to the civil service, although there are some defects in the new civil service rules, the natives should be very thankful to Government, specially to Lords Lytton and Cranbrook, for this favour, which has been bestowed upon them after such a long

time. It appears from the official correspondence about the rules in question that the Government of India proposed to exclude natives from some classes of offices, but fortunately the Secretary of State did not sanction the proposal. This kind of exclusion would always be a source of dissatisfaction to the natives. The different scales of pay which have been fixed for the Europeans and natives are generally considered incomprehensible. The Government contends that as the Europeans are exposed to the disadvantages of expatriation, their pay should be greater than that of the natives, while, on the contrary, the natives urge, with other things, that such distinction is always objectionable. Europeans are always anxious to enter the Indian service, and consequently there seems to be no necessity to show them any special indulgence. We are an advocate for economy, and advise the Government to extend the lower scale of pay to the Europeans. The writer then publishes a vernacular translation of the official correspondence about the creation of the new native civil service.

The *Vrita Dhara* of the 10th November states that some Anglo-Indian newspaper suspect that some evil motives prompted the late visit of the Maharaja Sindhia to Indore. But obviously no secret political design is at the bottom of the visit. The interview between Sindhia and Holkar took place in the presence of Sir Henry Daly, the able and experienced political agent to the Governor-General for Central India. The native chiefs and the people are well acquainted with the power of the British Government, and are loyally attached to it. In these circumstances it is simply preposterous that our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, which have no insight into our thoughts and feelings, should denounce the interviews of native chiefs, which are held in the presence of political agents, and the public meetings held by the natives to agitate their grievances in a constitutional way. Some of our wicked Anglo-Indian contemporaries, such as the

Circulation,
155 copies.

Bombay Gazette, habitually indulge in abuse of the natives, which is very objectionable on political grounds. Sometimes their license transgresses all bounds, as was the case at the time of the late conflagrations in Poona. The Government and the political associations of the country, such as the Poona Sarv Janib Sabha, should constantly take them to task for their misconduct in order to keep them in check. Our native chiefs take no heed of the howling and crying of such curs, but it is to be regretted that the paramount power listens favourably to them. It has only gagged the native press.

The same paper states that Vasudeo Balvant Phadke, the Vasudeo Balvant notorious freebooter of the Deccan, Phadke, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life by the court for waging war against Her Imperial Majesty, strongly condemns his conduct, and warns others against following his example.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 10th November refers to its previous article on the deaths of natives caused by the violence of Europeans (see page 832 of the *Selections* for the week ending the 25th October, 1879), and remarks that it is well known that in all such cases death has been invariably ascribed by medical evidence and the court to the rupture of the spleen. To say nothing of other districts, four cases of this kind have taken place in the Agra district since the occurrence of the notorious Fuller case, the last of which was the case of Mr. Fox, assistant station master, Tundla. Mr. Fox was convicted of the offence specified in section 223 (sic) of the Indian Penal Code, and fined Rs. 200, half of which was generously given by the magistrate to the widow of the deceased. Although the interference of the Government of India in the Fuller case has had the effect of increasing the amount of fine, the nature of the offence remains unchanged. The accused are still convicted of only causing simple hurt.

When it is well known to Europeans that the weak spleens of natives are not strong enough to stand their blows, we are not able to realise why they should be convicted only of causing simple hurt. Are the decisions of magistrates in such cases considered decisions *in rem*? When the British administration of justice is considered the most excellent in the world, it is to be regretted that the public should have occasion to find fault with the decisions of magistrates in such cases. It is our bounden duty to bring this matter to the notice of the Government. In our opinion, the offence of causing the deaths of natives on the part of Europeans should be specially dealt with.

RAILWAY.

The Shola Túr, Cawnpore, of the 11th November, praises

Circulation,
250 copies.

The admission of *dulis* of *pardanashin* women to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway authorities for reserving a carriage in each train for *pardanashin* women,

and urges that the East Indian Railway and other railways should follow this example. The writer notices another grievance of *pardanashin* women, and hopes that the railway authorities will redress it. Some station masters do not admit *palkis* or *dulis*, intended to receive female passengers, to the station platform until all other passengers have alighted from their carriages and gone out of the station. This delay causes great anxiety to the women and their relatives or friends who come to the station to receive them. They are afraid that in the meantime the train should start. The station master should admit a *duli* or *palki*, intended to receive a female passenger, to the station platform as soon as the train arrives, or a short time before its arrival. In order to prevent fraud on the part of the passengers, the *duli* bearers should be counted at the time of their admission to the platform.

LOCAL.

The Samáchár Sár of the 8th November in its local news

Circulation,
500 copies.

The watering of roads at Allahabad. column complains that the roads at Allahabad are not well watered.

Circulation,
250 copies.

A correspondent of the *Berar Samachar* of the 9th No-

The levy of increased market rates at Risod, Basim, Berar.

vember, writing from Risod, states that the commissioner has lately largely increased the bazar rates, which is

a source of great dissatisfaction to the traders. Formerly any grain dealer who had sixteen *seers* of grain or less was exempt from the payment of the bazar rates, but now if a trader brings only two *seers* of grain to the market for sale he has to pay the fee. Traders who have not more than eight or ten rupees worth of cloth have to pay two annas. The levy of the fee presses severely upon the small traders, because the fee generally exceeds the profit they obtain at the market. If the bazar rates are not lowered, and the small traders exempted altogether from the payment of the rates, the traders will cease to visit the market, and the villages will be exposed to great difficulty in obtaining goods.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The police of Allahabad. The *Dabir-i-Hind*, Allahabad, of the 15th November, publishes a letter which one Mirza Mu-

hammad Raza, a native of Allahabad, has received from a thief through the post office. The letter is anonymous. The thief states that the Mirza and his servants are very careless, that he stole his property, and that he will again soon commit a theft at his house. The editor complains that it is owing to the carelessness of the police, whose duty it is to protect the lives and property of the people, that thieves have the courage to send such letters. Sometime ago some thousands of rupees worth of property was stolen from the house of Mirza Muhammad Raza, and has not been recovered up to this time. If a person loses his property and reports the theft to the police, he is required by the police to prove that he has really lost his property, and is harassed by them in other ways. The result of this is that the people habitually refrain from reporting thefts to the police.

Circulation,
183 copies.

The *Dabda Qaisri*, Bareilly, of the 8th November, com-

The culverts in the streets and lanes at Bareilly. plains that the wooden planks with which the culverts in the streets

of Bareilly were covered have become quite rotten, and that consequently accidents are frequent at night. The municipal committee should make pucca culverts in all streets and lanes like those constructed at the more frequented thoroughfares in the city

A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* of the 11th November, writing from Sitapur, complains that on Saturday last many *kahars*, some of whom were in private employ, were impressed by the tahsildar's chaprasis to the great inconvenience of their masters. The editor condemns the impressment of labour as illegal.

Circulation,
320 copies.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RE- CRIPT.	CIRCULATION.	
							1879.	1879.
1 <i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Urdu	... Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh, Novr.	7th & 10th Novr.	9th & 12th respectively.	650	copies.
2 <i>Agra Akhbar</i>	... Agra	Ditto	... Weekly	Khwaja Usaf Ali,	7th	" 9th	225	"
3 <i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	... Ditto	Kanta Prasad	8th	" 11th	100	"
4 <i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	... Ditto	Mokand Ram	... 12th	" 15th	1,245	copies (in- cluding 365 copies taken by Govt.).
5 <i>Akhbar-i-Tamannati</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	... Five times in a month.	Purran Chand	... 6th & 12th	" 9th & 14th respectively.	125	copies.
6 <i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	... Weekly	Sayyid Fakhr-ud- din.	11th	" 15th	90	"
7 <i>Aligarh Institute Ga-</i>	... Aligarh	Urdu-Eng.	Bi-weekly	Sheikh Alim-ulla	8th & 11th	" 10th & 12th respectively.	297	copies (in- cluding 63 copies taken by Govt.).
8 <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	... Weekly	Chandan Lal	8th	" 13th	130	copies.
9 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	... Ditto	Mir Nasar Ali	7th	" 10th	408	copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.).
10 <i>Anwar-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	... Ditto	Fateh Muhammad,	9th	" 13th	100	copies.
11 <i>Arya Mitra</i>	... Benares	Hindi	... Hindi	Babu Bhut Nath	7th	" 9th	600	"

12	<i>Ashraf-ul-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Urdu	... Weekly	Tri-monthly	Mirza Khan Eknath Sakha Ram, ...
13	<i>Berar Mitr</i>	Ellichpur	Marathi	... Ditto	... "	11th " 14th
14	<i>Berar Samachdr</i>	Akola	Ditto	... Ditto	... "	105 " 105
15	<i>Bharat Bandhu</i>	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng- lish.	... Ditto	... "	250 " 250
16	<i>Dababah Qaiser's</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	... Ditto	... "	175 " 175
17	<i>Dababah Sikandri</i>	Rampur	Urdu	... Ditto	... "	188 " 188
18	<i>Dabri Hind'</i>	Allahabad,	Ditto	... Ditto	... "	365 " 365
19	<i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu	... Ditto	... "	250 " 250
20	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Eng- lish.	... Weekly	2nd, & 9th " respectively	11th " 14th
21	<i>Jalwah Tur</i>	Meerut	Urdu	... Ditto	... "	105 " 105
22	<i>Karnamukh</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	... Ditto	... "	250 " 250
23	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha</i>	Benares	Hindi	... Ditto	... "	275 " 275
24	<i>Khair Khwah-i-Alam</i>	Delhi	Urdu	... Ditto	... "	105 " 105
25	<i>Khair Khwah-i-Oudh</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	... Bi-monthly	10th " 10th	25 " 25
26	<i>Koh-i-Nur</i>	Lahore	Ditto	... Weekly	... 31st " Nov.	630 copies (in- cluding 70 copies taken by Govt.).
27	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	Meerut	... Daily	... Sayyid Jam i-l-u-d- din.	9th to 6th " respectively.	400 " 400
28	<i>Matrudar Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	... Weekly	... Gobardhan Das	3rd " 13th	100 " 100
29	<i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	... Ditto	... Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	150 " 150
30	<i>Mihiri-Darakshshán</i>	Delhi	... Ditto	... Tri-monthly, Nusrat Ali	11th " "	300 " 300
31	<i>Mihir-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	... Weekly	... Ditto	7th " 12th	70 " 70

List of papers examined—(concluded).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.		
							1879.	1879.	1879.
32 <i>Mitra Bilas</i>	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Mokand Ram	Novr. 10th	Novr. 12th	200	copies.	
33 <i>Mumba-ul-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Khairati Lal	Octr. 31st	," 10th	25	"	
34 <i>Mutta-i-Nur</i>	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Nabi Bakhsh	Ncyr. 11th	14th	46	"	
35 <i>Najmul Akhbar</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Daily	Muhammad Hayat	4th & 5th	11th & 13th	413	"	
36 <i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Yudhistar Chandar Das.	10th	13th	150	"	
37 <i>Nur-i-Afshán</i>	Ludhiana	Ditto	Weekly	Rev. A. P. Kelso	13th	15th	430	"	
38 <i>Nur-ul-Anwar</i>	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub	15th	,"	450	"	
39 <i>Nusrat-ul-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Nusrat Ali	11th	,"	150	"	
40 <i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	10th to 15th	10th to 15th	719	copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)	
41 <i>Oudh Punch</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	11th	14th	320	"	
42 <i>Panjab-i-Akhbar</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	,"	8th	11th	350	"	
43 <i>Panjab Punch</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh-ud-din	10th	12th	225	"	
44 <i>Patiala Akhbar</i>	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	,"	15th	250	"	
45 <i>Pramod Sindh</i>	Umraoti	Marathi	Ditto	Eshvant Gobind Sa- tarkar.	,"	12th	150	"	
46 <i>Qaisar-ul-Akhbar</i>	Allahabad	Urdu	Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	9th	10th	150	"	

47	<i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Nadir Ali Shah	... Ata-ul-la	... Nadir Ali Shah	... Ata-ul-la	... 10th	... 12th	... 14th	... 150	... 475
48	<i>Sadiq-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Bhawalpur	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Bulaqi Das.	... Lal Gopal Chackar-wati.	... Bulaqi Das.	... Lal Gopal Chackar-wati.	... 13th	... 15th	... 9th	... 110	... 150
49	<i>Safir-i-Hind</i>	... Delhi	... Ditto	... Bi-monthly	... Ditto	... Weekly	... Balaqi Das.	... Lal Gopal Chackar-wati.	... 8th	... 13th	... 15th	... 9th	... 110	... 150	... 150
50	<i>Samachar Sar</i>	... Allahabad	... Bengali	... Weekly	... Weekly	... Weekly	... Balaqi Das.	... Lal Gopal Chackar-wati.	... 13th	... 15th	... 15th	... 9th	... 500	... 500	... 500
51	<i>Saud-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Budaun	... Urdu	... Monthly	... Monthly	... Monthly	... Muhammad Afzal	... Ali.	... Muhammad Afzal	... Ali.	... 14th				
52	<i>Shola-i-Tur</i>	... Cawnpore	... Ditto	... Weekly	... Ditto	... Weekly	... Haidar Ali	... Novr. 11th	... Haidar Ali	... Kamta Prasad	... 13th	... 13th	... 13th	... 250	... 250
53	<i>Sohail Hind</i>	... Meerut	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Novr. 11th	... Kamta Prasad	... Kishan Chand	... 8th	... 11th	... 11th	... 200	... 200
54	<i>Urdu Akhbar</i>	... Akola	... Marathi	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Kishan Chand	... Hari Bhaskar	... 10th	... 10th	... 10th	... 155	... 155
55	<i>Vrit Dhara</i>	... Dhar	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Hari Bhaskar	... Hari Bhaskar	... 15th	... 15th	... 15th	... 155	... 155

ALLAHABAD,
The 20th November, 1879. }

PRIYAK DAKS,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

1921 11

ANALYSTS
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111

11. *Leucosia* (Leucosia) *leucostoma* (Fabricius) (Fig. 11)

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1920-1921. The author wishes to thank the Director of the Royal Ontario Museum for permission to publish this note.

1881-1882

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11. *Leucania* *luteola* (Hufnagel) (Plate 10, Figure 11)

11. *Leucostethus* *leucostethus* (Gmelin) (Fig. 11)

11. *Leucosia* (Leucosia) *leucostoma* (Fabricius) (Fig. 11)

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